

into use many of the old weapons for hand to hand battles, and added new ones to them. Hand grenades were made more deadly. French knives, including the cruel saw-tooth knife, clubs, hammers, sawed-off shot guns, and other weapons took a tool of death. While one set of men were preparing ways to take life, another set, fortunately, were inventing ways to save lives. Steel helmets, protectors for the chest and for arms and legs were made in imitation of the armor of the knights of old. The helmet and the mask, which was worn over the face to keep out the creeping poisons used in gas attacks, were the most successful protectors.

Our American soldiers had to brace themselves against a new danger before they arrived at the firing line. The staunchly-built German submarine boats were prowling under the waters of all the European coasts. They lurked in wait to destroy with powerful torpedoes the crowded troop ships. Hence these ships had to be guarded by armed vessels. Many North Carolinians were officers and sailors in these protecting vessels. The duty of guarding the soldiers and of searching all seas for the cruel submarines was trying and dangerous: The men on the armed boats could rest little either day or night. They could not stop for storms or freezing days - always with watchful eyes they must scour the seas. No more wearing and no more patriotic service was ever done than was done by the men of the English and the American navies.

There was, however, one bright side to this war. No other troops were ever so well cared for as the American soldiers were in this struggle. In the forty-four great training camps ever provision was made for their comfort and recreation. The camps were laid off by men trained for such service. The houses were heated, and all electrically lighted. They were supplied with comfortable beds,